

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	BRS	L1	40	autologous adj thrombin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:52			0
2	BRS	L2	2227	CLOTTING adj time	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:53			0
3	BRS	L3	0	1 same 2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:52			0
4	BRS	L4	20	CLOTTING same 1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:53			0
5	BRS	L5	107344	"5" adj seconds	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:55			0
6	BRS	L6	1	1 same 5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:55			0
7	BRS	L7	2	6060461.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:38			0
8	BRS	L8	114756 5	appt or pt	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:39			0
9	BRS	L9	1226	prothrombin adj time	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:40			0
10	BRS	L10	42158	calcium adj chloride	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:40			0
11	BRS	L11	32	9 same 10 same plasma	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:43			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
12	BRS	L12	0	11 same ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:43			0
13	BRS	L13	12	11 and ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:53			0
14	BRS	L14	1370	appt	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:53			0
15	BRS	L15	2086	9 or 14	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 15:53			0
16	BRS	L16	30	15 same ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:24			0
17	BRS	L17	514	thrombin adj time	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:24			0
18	BRS	L18	18	17 same ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:26			0
19	BRS	L19	2	17 same plasma same (calcium adj chloride)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:35			0
20	BRS	L20	0	17 same plasma same (calcium adj chloride) same ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:29			0
21	BRS	L21	5	17 same (calcium adj chloride)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 16:35			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Error Count
1	BRS	L1	40	autologous adj thrombin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:52			0
2	BRS	L2	2227	CLOTTING adj time	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:53			0
3	BRS	L3	0	1 same 2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:52			0
4	BRS	L4	20	CLOTTING same 1	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:53			0
5	BRS	L5	107344	"5" adj seconds	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:55			0
6	BRS	L6	1	1 same 5	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 14:55			0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	BRS	L4	40	autologous adj thrombin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:38			0
2	BRS	L5	5	(stable or stability) same 4	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:42			0
3	BRS	L6	7	fast adj clotting	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:43			0
4	BRS	L7	2	4 same 6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:43			0
5	BRS	L8	16392	thrombin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:43			0
6	BRS	L9	2	8 same ethanol same cac12	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:44			0
7	BRS	L10	4	plasma same ethanol same cac12	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:48			0
8	BRS	L11	1	blood same ethanol same cac12	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:49			0
9	BRS	L12	42158	calcium adj chloride	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 08:50			0
10	BRS	L13	12	12 same ethanol same plasma	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:10			0
11	BRS	L14	2	5708591.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:05			0

Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
12	BRS	L16	2	6101449.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:04		0
13	BRS	L17	0	(14 or 15 or 16) and plasma and ethanol	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:07		0
14	BRS	L15	2	6321164.pn.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:05		0
15	BRS	L18	3	(14 or 15 or 16) and plasma	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:08		0
16	BRS	L19	3	(14 or 15 or 16) and plasma and (calcium adj chloride)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:08		0
17	BRS	L20	14	12 same alcohol same plasma	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:32		0
18	BRS	L21	41	coelho adj philip.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:33		0
19	BRS	L22	2	kingsley adj phil.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:33		0
20	BRS	L23	2	brausch adj jim.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:33		0
21	BRS	L24	19	godsey adj james.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:34		0
22	BRS	L25	10	rock adj gail.in.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:34		0

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
23	BRS	L26	0	(21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25) same (9 or 10 or 13 or 14)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	2003/06/04 09:35			0

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 13:18:16 04 JUN 2003

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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:18:16 ON 04 JUN 2003

=> s autologous thrombin
L1 33 AUTOLOGOUS THROMBIN

=> s l1 (p) stable
L2 1 L1 (P) STABLE

=> d l2 1 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:116937 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:156811

TITLE: Apparatus and method of preparation of ***stable***
, long term ***autologous*** ***thrombin***
from plasma and thrombin formed thereby

INVENTOR(S): Coelho, Philip Henry; Godsey, James H.; Brausch, Jim;
Kingsley, Phil; Rock, Gail

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Thermogenesis Corp., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000007659	A1	20000217	WO 1999-US16698	19990805
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6274090	B1	20010814	US 1998-129988	19980805
AU 9954591	A1	20000228	AU 1999-54591	19990805
EP 1104323	A1	20010606	EP 1999-940810	19990805
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
JP 2003517272	T2	20030527	JP 2000-563340	19990805

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-129988 A 19980805

WO 1999-US16698 W 19990805

AB A sterile method is disclosed for prepg. stable thrombin component from a single donor's plasma in which the thrombin component is harvested simultaneously from the clotting and adhesive proteins component from the same donor plasma in less than one hour. The combined components provide an improved biol. hemostatic agent and tissue sealant by virtue of its freedom from the risk of contaminating viruses or bacteria from allogenic human or bovine blood sources. The thrombin provides polymn. of the clotting and adhesive proteins in less than five seconds, and is sufficiently stable to provide that fast clotting over a six hour period. Further, the clotting times can be predictably lengthened by dilg. the thrombin with saline.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8

THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:17:38 ON 04 JUN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:18:16 ON 04 JUN 2003

L1 33 S AUTOLOGOUS THROMBIN
L2 1 S L1 (P) STABLE

=> s plasma
3 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 2579528 PLASMA

=> s 13 (p) ethanol
L4 16817 L3 (P) ETHANOL

=> s 14 (p) (calcium chloride)
L5 15 L4 (P) (CALCIUM CHLORIDE)

=> duplicate remove 15
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 16 1-7 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 7 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95137059 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95137059 PubMed ID: 7835384
TITLE: Important factors influencing the strength of autologous
fibrin glue; the fibrin concentration and reaction
time--comparison of strength with commercial fibrin glue.
AUTHOR: Kjaergard H K; Weis-Fogh U S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Experimental Research in Surgery, Panum
Institute, University of Copenhagen, Denmark.
SOURCE: EUROPEAN SURGICAL RESEARCH, (1994) 26 (5) 273-6.
Journal code: 0174752. ISSN: 0014-312X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199503
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950314
Last Updated on STN: 19950314
Entered Medline: 19950301

AB Fibrin glue was prepared from citrated ***plasma*** of human donors by
means of ***ethanol***. The outcome was a fibrinogen concentrate with
a mean concentration of 43 mg/ml. The fibrinogen was converted to fibrin
by the addition of 0.3 part of thrombin solution, 150 NIH U/ml, containing
100 mM ***calcium*** ***chloride***. In a rat model
full-thickness skin grafts were sealed with the glue, and the adhesive
strength was measured at different fibrin concentrations, and after a
variable reaction time, and compared to commercial fibrin glue (Tisseel).
The strength of ***ethanol***-prepared glue was directly proportional
to the fibrin concentration, and increased rapidly within the first
minutes of the reaction time. The strength of the commercial glue could
be obtained with autologous fibrin glue at the same fibrin concentration.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:339998 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396036998
TITLE: Autologous fibrin glue: Clinical use and sealing of
high-porosity vascular prostheses.
AUTHOR(S): Kjaergard, Henrik K. (1); Weis-Fogh, Ulla S.; Sorensen,
Henning; Thiis, Jens (1); Hern, Jesper; Rygg, Inge (1)
CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. Cardiothoracic Surgery, Rigshospitalet,
Blegdamsvej, Copenhagen 2100 Denmark
SOURCE: Vascular Surgery, (1993) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 249-252.
ISSN: 0042-2835.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

AB Autologous fibrin glue was prepared in a new way by means of
ethanol. From 42 patients 44 mL of blood with a mean
plasma fibrinogen concentration of 3.7 mg/mL was drawn. The
product of the preparation was a mean of 2.5 mL of fibrinogen concentrate

with a concentration of 28 mg/mL. After addition of 0.3 part of thrombin solution containing ***calcium*** ***chloride*** and aprotinin, an antifibrinolytic agent, the total volume of two-component fibrin glue was 3.3 mL. The preparation was done in a closed system to ensure sterility and completed within ninety minutes. Twenty high-porosity double-velour vascular prostheses were sealed with autologous fibrin glue in the laboratory. The prostheses were tight for blood up to a pressure higher than 300 mmHg, which was comparable to vascular prostheses impregnated with collagen, but to more than twice the pressure of 130 mmHg, where vascular prostheses preclotted with blood started leaking. Autologous fibrin glue imparts a nice white vascular graft with superior handling characteristics, since it is nonsticky compared with blood-clotted grafts and softer and more pliable than the vascular prostheses impregnated with collagen from the manufacturer. In addition autologous fibrin glue has the obvious advantages of safety from transmission of viral diseases and from immunologic reactions.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 3
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:222368 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA73:82352
 TITLE: CHARACTERISTICS OF INNER RING 3 OR 5 MONO DEIODINATION OF 3 5 DI IODO THYRONINE IN RAT LIVER EVIDENCE SUGGESTING MARKED SIMILARITIES OF INNER AND OUTER RING DEIODINASES FOR IODO THYRONINES.
 AUTHOR(S): CHOPRA I J; CHUA TECO G N
 CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP. MED., UNIV CALIF., CENT. HEALTH SCI., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024.
 SOURCE: ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1982) 110 (1), 89-97.
 CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.
 FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
 LANGUAGE: English

AB To examine the characteristics of inner ring monodeiodination of an iodothyronine, 3,5-diiodothyronine (3,5-T₂; .apprx. 5 .times. 10⁻⁷ M) was incubated in 0.1 M Tris buffer (final pH, 7.3) with rat liver homogenate (.apprx. 0.13 g/g) for 30-45 min at 37.degree. C, and the 3-monoiodothyronine (3-T₁) generated during incubation was quantified by a specific radioimmunoassay of ***ethanol*** extracts of the incubation mixture. The monodeiodination was influenced importantly by substrate concentration and the temperature (optimal, 37.degree. C) and pH (optimal, 8.3) of incubation, suggesting that it is enzymic in nature; the K_m approximated 0.5-1.25 .mu.M; the V_{max} approximated 25 pg/mg protein per min. Among various rat tissues, liver and kidney (kidney > liver) were more potent in inner ring monodeiodination of 3,5-T₂ than brain, spleen, intestines or muscle. Among the various subcellular fractions of liver homogenate, microsomes were more potent in the conversion of 3,5-T₂ to 3-T₁ than mitochondria, cytosol, or the starting homogenate, but ***plasma*** membrane was the most active fraction. The conversion of 3,5-T₂ to 3-T₁ in liver homogenate was higher during incubation in nitrogen than air; stimulated by dithiothreitol and inhibited by diamide and iodoacetic acid; inhibited in a dose-dependent manner by rT₃ [reverse triiodothyronine] 3',5'-T₂, ipodate, 3'-T₁, T₄ [thyroxine], propylthiouracil, 8-anilino-1-naphthalene sulfonic acid, and sodium salicylate, but little or not at all by T₃ (4 .mu.M), methimazole (30 mM), ***calcium*** ***chloride*** (1 mM) or ascorbic acid (50 mM); and inhibited by fasting of the rat for 4 days. 3',5'-T₂ inhibited monodeiodination of 3,5-T₂ to 3-T₁ in a noncompetitive manner. The enzymic nature of the inner ring monodeiodinase for 3,5-T₂ and its organ distribution, subcellular location, and responses to all of the various manipulations were identical to those known for the outer ring monodeiodinase(s) for 3',5'-T₂, rT₃ or T₄; the only difference was a higher optimal pH (.apprx. 8.3) for the inner ring than for the outer ring (.apprx. 7.5) deiodinase. Inner and outer monodeiodinases are exceedingly similar and there may be only monodeiodinase for action on the various iodothyronines.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 80199373 EMBASE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980199373
 TITLE: Establishment of a calcitonin-producing rat medullary thyroid carcinoma cell line. II. Secretory studies of the tumor and cells in culture.
 AUTHOR: Gagel R.F.; Zeytinoglu F.N.; Voelkel E.F.; Tashjian Jr. A.H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Toxicol., Harvard Sch. Publ. Hlth, Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass. 02115, United States
 SOURCE: Endocrinology, (1980) 107/2 (516-523).
 CODEN: ENDOAO

COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
003 Endocrinology
016 Cancer

LANGUAGE: English

AB In the preceding paper we described the establishment of a calcitonin (CT)-producing cell line from the WAG/Rij transplantable rat medullary thyroid carcinoma (rMTC). In this paper we present the results of studies on CT secretion by both the parent tumor in vivo and the rMTC 6-23 cells in culture. CT was measured by a heterologous RIA using antibody against human CT (hCT), hCT tracer, and hCT standard. Complete and quantitative cross-reactivity with synthetic rat CT (rCT) was shown. A progressive increase in ***plasma*** CT concentration was observed in rats after transplantation of the rMTC. Tumor CT content was $42 \pm 5.7 \mu\text{g/g}$ wet wt tissue (mean \pm SE). Intravenous injection of calcium gluconate (10 mg/kg) produced a prompt rise in the ***plasma*** CT concentration; no consistent change in ***plasma*** CT was seen after iv pentagastrin ($5 \mu\text{g/kg}$). Gel filtration studies indicated that the predominant form of immunoreactive CT eluted with $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{hCT}$ in both tumor extracts and ***plasma***, although a small peak of higher molecular weight CT was detected in tumor extracts. CT secretion by rMTC 6-23 cells in culture was stimulated by ***calcium*** ***chloride*** (1.7 mM), glucagon ($2.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$), and KCl (50 mM); no response was seen after incubation with pentagastrin ($1.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$), hypothalamic extract, or ***ethanol*** (0.1%). Half-maximal enhancement of CT secretion in the presence of ***calcium*** ***chloride*** occurred at 1.9 mM calcium, and maximal secretion occurred between $3\text{--}4 \text{ mM}$. CCKI-induced stimulation of CT release was dependent on the presence of calcium in the medium. The average CT content of the cultured cells was 2.0 ng/mg cell protein, and basal secretion ranged from $3.5\text{--}6.6 \text{ ng/mg}$ cell protein/48 h. Gel filtration studies of cell extracts and medium indicated that the predominant form of immunoreactive CT eluted with $[^{125}\text{I}]\text{rCT}$, although a small void volume peak of immunoreactive CT was noted. We conclude that the WAG/Rij transplantable rMTC and a cell line derived from this tumor are useful models for studying rCT synthesis and secretion.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 7 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:602006 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:202006

TITLE: The effect of intragastric infusion of bile, meat extract, ***calcium*** ***chloride*** and ***ethanol*** on ***plasma*** VIP and gastrin and on gastric hydrogen ion and pepsin outputs
AUTHOR(S): Jorde, R.; Lygren, I.; Burhol, P. G.; Waldum, H. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Med., Univ. Hosp. Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway
SOURCE: Materia Medica Polona (English Edition) (1979), 11(4), 330-3

CODEN: MMDPA6; ISSN: 0025-5246

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Intragastric infusions of cattle bile, meat ext., CaCl_2 , and EtOH into healthy young men did not cause any change in plasma vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP). On the other hand, intragastric infusion of meat ext., CaCl_2 , and EtOH evoked release of gastrin and stimulation of gastric H^+ and pepsin secretion, whereas bile infusion caused no release of gastrin and had no clear effect on gastric H^+ secretion, but caused a stimulation of gastric pepsin secretion. Various mechanisms for release of VIP and gastrin and for intragastric stimulation of gastric H^+ and pepsin secretion are discussed.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 80034993 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1980034993

TITLE: Calcium and the protective effect of ethanol in epinephrine-induced cardiac necrosis in the rat.

AUTHOR: Mallov S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. Pharmacol., SUNY Upstate Med. Cent., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210, United States

SOURCE: Research Communications in Chemical Pathology and Pharmacology, (1979) 26/1 (47-63).

CODEN: RCOCB8

COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology

LANGUAGE: English

AB The intravenous or intraperitoneal as well as oral administration of ***ethanol*** to rats markedly reduced the severity of cardiac necrosis produced by the injection of a single large dose of epinephrine. Since ***ethanol*** also lowers ***plasma*** calcium levels in rats it was postulated that it might exert its protective effect by reducing ***plasma*** calcium concentrations and hence decreasing the epinephrine-induced rise of calcium inflow into the heart. The effects of other blood calcium-lowering agents on epinephrine-induced cardiac necrosis were therefore explored. The administration of phosphate buffer or calcitonin in doses that lowered ***plasma*** calcium to approximately the same degree that ***ethanol*** did, did not, however, protect the rats against epinephrine-produced cardiac necrosis. In addition, the administration of ***ethanol*** solutions containing ***calcium*** ***chloride*** protected these animals although ***plasma*** calcium was not decreased. ***Ethanol***, therefore does not appear to be protective as a consequence of its blood-calcium lowering activity. Urethane, a sedative-anesthetic agent which has also been reported to lower ***plasma*** calcium concentrations in rats did inhibit the production of cardiac necrosis by epinephrine. However, urethane is metabolized to ***ethanol*** in vivo. Large doses of calcitonin that lowered ***plasma*** calcium to a greater degree than ***ethanol*** also reduced the severity of epinephrine-induced cardiac necrosis. The protective action in this case may have been due to an interference with thrombus formation in the heart since blood clotting times were elevated in the rats given the large doses of calcitonin and since heparin also reduced the severity of the cardiac necrosis produced by epinephrine.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 7 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 77035181 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1977035181

TITLE: Effects of water deprivation, NaCl injection, and seven aversive taste stimuli on drinking in two normal mouse strains and one with diabetes insipidus.

AUTHOR: Kutscher C.L.; Schmalbach N.L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Psychol. Dept., Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210, United States

SOURCE: Physiology and Behavior, (1975) 15/6 (659-667). CODEN: PHBHA4

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

FILE SEGMENT: 037 Drug Literature Index
002 Physiology
003 Endocrinology
030 Pharmacology

LANGUAGE: English

AB Water deprived SWR/J mice, with nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, lost more weight and, subsequently, drank more water in a 60 min test period than did two normal strains, C3H/HeJ and C57BL/6J. An injection of 2% NaCl produced significant drinking in SWR/J mice, but not in the normal strains. In spite of the high water needs of the SWR/J strain, extreme finickiness was observed in a single tube solution acceptance test when different solutions were offered, even though large weight losses and hyperosmolality of ***plasma*** accompanied abstinence from drinking. For the two normal strains, 3 different patterns of solution acceptance were seen for the 7 solution test which included sodium chloride, sodium acetate, potassium chloride, ***ethanol***, hydrochloric acid, ***calcium*** ***chloride***, and quinine hydrochloride.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:17:38 ON 04 JUN 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 13:18:16 ON 04 JUN 2003

L1 33 S AUTOLOGOUS THROMBIN

L2 1 S L1 (P) STABLE

L3 2579528 S PLASMA

L4 16817 S L3 (P) ETHANOL

L5 15 S L4 (P) (CALCIUM CHLORIDE)

L6 7 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l3 (p) alcohol (p) (calcium chloride)

L7 8 L3 (P) ALCOHOL (P) (CALCIUM CHLORIDE)

=> duplicate remove l7

DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s 18 not (16 or 12)
L9 3 L8 NOT (L6 OR L2)

=> d 19 1-3 ibib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 3 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001399902 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 21342987 PubMed ID: 11451022
TITLE: Role of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate and serum
albumin in head-to-head agglutination of boar spermatozoa.
AUTHOR: Harayama H; Miyake M; Kato S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Life Science, Graduate School of Science and
Technology, Kobe University, Nada, Japan..
harayama@ans.kobe-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: REPRODUCTION, FERTILITY, AND DEVELOPMENT, (2000) 12 (5-6)
307-18.
Journal code: 8907465. ISSN: 1031-3613.
PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20010813
Last Updated on STN: 20020924
Entered Medline: 20010809

AB It has previously been shown that when boar spermatozoa are incubated in a modified Krebs-Ringer bicarbonate (mKRB), head-to-head agglutination occurs in many cells. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate (cAMP) and serum albumin on sperm agglutination and to discuss a possible mechanism for sperm agglutination. Spermatozoa were collected from four mature boars, washed and incubated in mKRB. After a 1-h incubation, a sample of each sperm suspension was smeared gently on a separate glass slide, dried and stained in a phosphate-buffered solution of Giemsa to assess the percentage of head-to-head agglutinated cells in each suspension. In the samples incubated in mKRB, approximately 50% of the spermatozoa were agglutinated with one another at the acrosome. However, the percentages of head-to-head agglutinated spermatozoa were greatly reduced by a lack of ***calcium*** ***chloride*** in mKRB, but were recovered by the addition of dibutylryl cAMP (dbcAMP, a cAMP analogue) in a dose-dependent manner between 1 and 1000 microm. Addition of 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX, 100 and 500 microm) instead of dbcAMP also significantly increased the percentages of head-to-head agglutinated spermatozoa. Moreover, the effects of adding dbcAMP were attenuated by treatment with Rp-adenosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphorothioate triethylamine salt (0.25-1.0 mM, a cAMP antagonist) or H-89 (5 microm, a protein kinase-A inhibitor), but were enhanced by treatment with okadaic acid (500 nM) and calyculinA (500 nM) (inhibitors of protein serine/threonine phosphatase). In sperm samples incubated in mKRB containing 0.1% polyvinyl ***alcohol*** (mKRB-P) or mKRB-P lacking ***calcium*** ***chloride*** and supplemented with 1 mM dbcAMP, a lack of bovine serum albumin (BSA) resulted in a significant decrease in the percentages of head-to-head agglutinated spermatozoa. Addition of porcine serum albumin (PSA, 1-4 mg mL(-1)) or methyl-beta-cyclodextrin (MBC, 5-10 mg mL(-1)) instead of BSA was as effective as BSA (4 mg mL(-1)) in enhancing sperm agglutination. However, the effects of BSA (4 mg mL(-1)) or MBC (5 mg mL(-1)) were reduced by pre-mixing these reagents with cholesterol 3-sulfate (a cholesterol analogue, 5 microg mL(-1) for BSA and 375 microg mL(-1) for MBC). In addition, a protein 'anti-agglutinin' inhibiting sperm agglutination, was extracted from spermatozoa incubated with serum albumin or MBC and detected by sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis and western blotting techniques. The obtained western blots revealed that sperm-bound anti-agglutinin was detected less in the samples incubated with either BSA (4 mg mL(-1)) or MBC (5-10 mg mL(-1)), compared with control samples. Moreover, pre-mixing MBC (5 mg mL(-1)) with cholesterol 3-sulfate (375 microg mL(-1)) reduced this reagent's effects on the loss of sperm-bound anti-agglutinin. Additionally, the assay of sperm agglutination and a chlortetracycline staining assay revealed that the percentages of head-to-head agglutinated spermatozoa were positively correlated with those of spermatozoa classified into B pattern (capacitated spermatozoa). These results are consistent with the following suggestions: (i) an adenylyl cyclase-cAMP-protein kinase system

mediates a signalling pathway leading to head-to-head agglutination; and (ii) loss of anti-agglutinin from the spermatozoa may be modulated by changes in the ***plasma*** membrane induced by actions of serum albumin or MBC contained in a medium.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1907:5942 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1:5942

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 1:1438f-i,1439a-b

TITLE: On the Peculiarities and Preparation of the Uric Acid-Destroying Enzyme Present in Beef Kidneys and in the Liver of the Dog

AUTHOR(S): Wiechowski, W.; Wiener, H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Inst. Deutsch. Univ. Prag.

SOURCE: Beitr. chem. Physiol. (1907), 9, 247-97

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The uric acid-destroying enzyme of beef kidneys and dog liver is an oxidase active only in a weakly alkaline or neutral medium. The reaction takes place best with shaking and at room temperature. The homologous serum does not retard the decomposition. The degree of uric acid decomposition is dependent not only upon the quantity of enzyme present and the time of the action but also within certain limits upon the quantity of uric acid added. The enzyme was obtained and employed in the form of a powder by the method of Wiechowski (Ibid., 9, 232. see preceding abstract.) In the dry powder the enzyme keeps indefinitely. In the presence of water weak alkali (0.05% sodium carbonate) is necessary for the preservation of the enzyme. Higher concentrations of carbonates have a detrimental influence, and acids and strong alkalies in low concentration destroy the ferment. The enzyme is not resistant to heat and its activity begins to lessen at 50.degree. The presence of 0.08% thymol is somewhat detrimental to the enzyme when warm but in the ice-chest and at room temperature thymol is not detrimental. The enzyme withstands sodium fluoride or toluene a longer period at 37.degree. to 40.degree.. The organs contain ***alcohol*** - and water-soluble, and probably acid extractives which are capable of proving injurious to and destroying the ferment. The proteolytic enzymes, urea (5%), ethyl ***alcohol*** and ammonium sulphate injure the ferment rapidly. ***Calcium*** ***chloride*** and potassium acetate have no injurious action. The ferment can be obtained only from the disorganized cells and not from the organ ***plasma***. By dialysis against weak sodium carbonate solutions the hashed organs are made so accessible that the ferment becomes completely soluble. The enzyme can be precipitated by potassium acetate from this emulsion.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1982:142323 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA73:2307

TITLE: PHOSPHO LIPASE A-2 EC-3.1.1.4 ACTIVITY OF POST HEPARIN PLASMA A RAPID AND SENSITIVE ASSAY AND PARTIAL CHARACTERIZATION.

AUTHOR(S): SHAKIR K M M

CORPORATE SOURCE: NAVAL MED. RES. INST., BETHESDA, MD. 20014.

SOURCE: ANAL BIOCHEM, (1981) 114 (1), 64-70.

CODEN: ANBCA2. ISSN: 0003-2697.

FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD

LANGUAGE: English

AB A simple, rapid and sensitive assay for phospholipase A2 [EC 3.1.1.4] in post-heparin [rat] ***plasma*** that uses commercially available L-.alpha.-dipalmitoyl-(2-[1-14C]palmitoyl)phosphatidylcholine is described. The incubation mixture containing the enzyme substrate and products was extracted with a 2-phase heptane-isopropyl ***alcohol*** -aqueous sulfuric acid system, and the labeled fatty acid in the heptane phase was separated by the absorption of unreacted substrate on silicic acid. The heptane phase, containing the labeled fatty acid, was counted after the addition of commercial liquid scintillation fluid. Phospholipase A2 activity determined by this method agreed well with data obtained by an earlier published method. The enzyme assay was faster and more sensitive than previously published procedures and was sensitive to levels as low as 1 nmol palmitate/h per 200 .mu.l of ***plasma***. The enzyme activity could not be found in ***plasma*** obtained prior to the injection of heparin. ***plasma*** phospholipase A2 is thermolabile, and the enzyme activity is enhanced by 2 mM sodium deoxycholate and ***calcium*** ***chloride***, and inhibited by EDTA.

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:1 ON 04 JUN 2003)

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13:18:16 ON 04 JUN 2003

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L9	3 S L8 NOT (L6 OR L2)

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

43.51

43.72

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-1.95

-1.95

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:23:04 ON 04 JUN 2003